

COUNTY TREASURER.

IN accordance with the wishes of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully ask the nomination for that office, at the next regular Whig County Convention.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.
Gettysburg, April 26.

COUNTY TREASURER.

ENCOURAGED by the suggestions of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. Should my political friends deem me worthy of their confidence, and elect me to the office, its duties will be promptly and faithfully discharged.

THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, April 26.

COUNTY TREASURER.

AT the suggestion of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully ask from my brother Whigs a nomination for the office, at their regular Convention.

ROBERT G. HARPER.
Gettysburg, April 19.

COUNTY TREASURER.

IN compliance with the request of a number of friends, I respectfully present myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, and solicit the nomination at the next Whig County Convention.

GEORGE LITTLE.
Gettysburg, May 10.

Gettysburg Water Company.

THE Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that the Installments are all now due; and as the Directors are about to re-commence operations, money is indispensable. They are therefore requested to make payment as soon as possible, to the subscriber, Treasurer of the Company.

J. B. McPHERSON, Treasurer.
May 3.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed, under a deed of voluntary assignment, Assignee of ISAAC YOUNT, of Menallen township, Adams county, Notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to the said ISAAC YOUNT, to call and make payment to the subscriber, residing in Menallen township, and those having claims against him, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SHANK, Assignee.
April 5.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment, in South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Wareroom, a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles.

ESAIAS J. CULP.
Gettysburg, April 26.

DAVID HEAGY, Cabinet-Maker.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

ALL kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.
Gettysburg, March 22.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph MATURAS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct 12

Poetry.

From the Home Journal.

SLEEP.

"He giveth his beloved sleep,"
That most mysterious thing,
That to the worn and weary heart
Forgetfulness can bring;
That cometh to the mourning one
By many griefs oppressed,
And speaketh, in its dreamy voice,
Of heaven, and hope, and rest.

It visiteth the desolate
Who have no friend beside;
And bringeth peace to saddened souls—
Whose "hope deferred" had died.
It layeth its caressing hand
Upon the brow of care,
And calleth back to faded lips
The smile they used to wear.

And lovely is the angel-light
Of a little child's repose.
Our human nature knows
Such rest as cannot close the eyes
Grown old with many tears;
That never soothes the pilgrim path
Of life's dejected years.

"He giveth his beloved sleep,"
All thanks for such a boon!
And thanks, too, for the deeper sleep
That shall be with us soon.
From which our long o'er-laden hearts
Shall wake to pine no more,
But find fulfilled the fondest thoughts
They only dreamed before!

Miscellaneous.

For the Adams Sentinel.

THE CLASSICS.

There is perhaps no subject more worthy of our attention at present, than that relative to the proper position which the CLASSICS should hold in a thorough course of mental training.

This may, indeed, seem to some a subject too trite and well understood to need any comment or explanation. But while I disclaim the vanity of attempting to advance any new idea, I still hold I may suggest some views with reference to the advantages derived from the study of the Classics, which have not occurred to the mind of some of my readers. I am aware, however, of the opposition with which I would meet. If I would endeavor to urge the youth in the study of the ancient languages. For there are no branches, commonly pursued in a collegiate course, more dry or less interesting. They present to the student a field apparently adorned with no flowers to charm the eye, or delight the imagination.

But does this arise from the fact that they contain no beauties?—By no means—but because a student, in the earlier part of his course, is not able to appreciate their excellencies.

In the first place, we say they should be profoundly studied, for the sake of their beauties and excellencies. Such are their intrinsic beauties; such a high degree of perfection do they exhibit, particularly the Greek language, that they have not been equalled by any language, in richness and elegance of expression.—So highly have they been valued, that notwithstanding the changes which have taken place in government, and the changes in the literary world, they have still maintained their due importance.

Again—the classics should be studied for the invigorating discipline they afford the mind.—They give more or less exercise and discipline to all its faculties; but more particularly are they adapted to the strengthening of the memory and reasoning faculties. It is not sufficient that the definition of words be remembered; but it frequently requires every effort of the mind to grasp the idea expressed by the author.

Need I say that the study of the classics is essentially necessary to the successful pursuit of the three professions? In consequence of the intermixture of Latin and Greek phrases with the English, and the sublime sentiments contained in them, the practitioner at the Bar, in order that he may be able to decide between conflicting circumstances, should be familiar with them. The same is likewise applicable to the Physician. If we turn to the Divine whose office it is to study the pure and holy Book, whose doctrines it is his duty to understand and teach, we see the great necessity of his attending to the study of the classics. Though we have the Book of eternal truth translated into our language, yet it is highly important that he, to whom so solemn a duty is entrusted, should be familiar with the original and judge for himself.

The CLASSICS likewise contain much knowledge worthy of preservation. To them, we owe many of the beauties and excellencies of our native tongue. To them, the Literati of the day look and refer as models of imitation. In them, the POET and ORATOR find materials for thought and examples worthy of imitation. As an evidence of their importance, they have received the applause of the learned world. The names of Thucydides, Herodotus and Xenophon, as historians, are mentioned with reverence. Who could read the flowing orations of Cicero, or the more concise ones of Demosthenes, without expressing feelings of admiration? Who that has a refined taste could read Homer's Iliad or Virgil's Aeneid, without passing upon it a particular encomium? Their simplicity, their expressive language, the deep burst of feeling into which they rise, and the sublimity of their composition, are worthy of the highest admiration. Would that more of our historians and poets were imitators of the ancients; and I do most sincerely hope that the minds of the youth may be awakened to the importance of a classical education; that their eyes may be opened, that they may see clearly their beauties and advantages. Many sons of this happy Republic spend their time unimproved; others have left their native soil, and are seeking renown in some warlike achievement; but let us recollect that within the bounds of our own territory may be found a field richer than the land of Mexico or Texas,—that field is the unbounded domain of Literature and Science.

OLD VIRGINIA.

An eminent writer has said that when any great misfortune happens to you, examine yourself well, you will always see that it was, in some measure, owing to your own faults.

BATHING.

Nothing tends more to the preservation of health, as well as cleanliness, than frequent bathing.

We have often called the attention of the public to this important subject; and now on the opening of the spring, when the functions of the human body undergo a considerable change, especially those of the skin, we would again advert to it.

During the winter the pores of the skin have been more locked up than during summer, when spontaneous perspiration is more free and frequent, and therefore have become more dry, hardened, and less active. This is the case with all, but more especially with the sedentary, or those not engaged in hard manual labor.

Health cannot be preserved any length of time unless the numerous pores upon the surface of the body be kept free and clean to perform their several important duties. Frequently bathing the body all over in warm or cold water for some thirty or forty minutes, will mainly effect this object.

Those persons of a temperament where reaction is speedily produced, and can bear it, would be most benefited by the cold baths; those of a different or more delicate temperament, as the nervous, bilious, or those whose lungs or stomach are liable to be easily affected, may use the warm baths.

In fact, using a common bathing tub with soft water a little warmer than the blood, a flesh brush and soap thoroughly, while the body is entirely immersed, for half or three quarters of an hour, is the best means to cleanse, open, and aid the action of the skin, and thereby equalize the circulation of the blood and all the functions—relieve the head—quiet the nerves—remove fatigue—aid digestion, and produce an agreeable and healthful state of both body and mind.

Not half the people of the world are aware of the material benefits resulting from this process, and none can be fully able to appreciate it unless they have been in the constant use of it for some time.

It should be used, if possible, every day, but at least twice a week if no more.

Every village should have a convenient bathing house or two. Indeed every family should have a bathing apparatus, which could be procured for a trifling sum, and mayhap would be the means of saving a doctor's fee of five times the amount, and procuring health and comfort beyond the power of calculation.

Bathing at all seasons is conducive to the health of body and mind, but more especially in the spring.—Dover Gaz.

HIGHER.

A noble motto for a young man—Higher. Never look down. Aim high—push high—leap high. If you cannot reach the stars, you can have the satisfaction of drawing near to them. He who stands on an elevated position, is sure to catch the first rays of the glorious sun. So he who is always stepping up and reaching up, will first catch the favors and blessings of Heaven as they descend. There is no object on which we gaze that gives us so much pleasure as the upward and continued progress in moral culture and robust virtue of enterprising young men. When the chains of sloth are broken, the vision is clear, the heart buoyant, and the affections and purposes strong, higher and still higher objects will be gained—nobler purposes be achieved, and a sublime elevation attained, that will thrill with joy future generations as they march on in the same glorious path.—Port. Bul.

Etiquette.—Western people go to the death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies, as you can down East, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors, in my hearing, a pretty large story.—Says I, "Stranger, that's a whopper." Says he, "lay there, stranger!" and in a twinkling of an eye, I found myself in the ditch, a quadruped, the worse of tear and wear. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed him, "That isn't a specimen of your Western women, is it?" Says he, "you are afraid of the lever and the screw, stranger, aren't you?" "Very much," says I. "Well," replied he, "that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols, (which he held cocked in his hand,) shall cure you of the disorder entirely—so don't fear, stranger!" So I knelt down and apologized. I admire the Western country much; but curse me if I can stand so much etiquette, it always takes me so unawares.

A Natural Query.—A countryman called at the Observatory on the Carlton-hill, Edinburgh, and desired to be shown the moon through a telescope. The waggish attendant directed the instrument towards Kirkcaldy, and the man was delighted to see streets, houses, and sign-boards, just such as we have in this world. But he was struck with astonishment when he observed, on one of the houses, "Alca ale sold here."

"Alca ale!" said he: "how in a world do they get it up?"

A BUTTING ANECDOTE.

An old lady one Sunday, having put on the fire a pot with some dumplings and a sheep's head in it, left her son to mind it while she went over to church to attend the usual worship. The little boy looked on with the gravity and knowing countenance of a Parisian hunger-killer. Soon the roaring fire made the water boil, and the dumplings and sheep's head to move in wild commotion. Over and over went the dumplings, and the sheep's head after them.—Our little hero stood with the ladle ready for the duty of his calling. A dumpling was over-run by the head and was nearly pushed out of the pot—but the boy knocked it back with his ladle.—He watched the head more closely, and saw, as he supposed, that the head was the cause of all this disturbance with the dumplings. He thought it was in a fair way to make him lose his dinner. This he could not stand—so down went the ladle on the floor, and off he went to get his mother's assistance. Arriving at the church, he stood in the door until he got his mother to notice him. He then made signs to her which she did not understand. She, therefore, winked and nodded to him to be still or go home again. The poor fellow finding his signs to be of no avail, and thinking his case getting too desperate, he roared out with the voice of a half grown beef, "Mother! mother, I say! the sheep's head is butting all the dumplings out of the pot!"

Doctor Jacko.—An Englishman, who had long been suffering with an imposthume, was declared by his physician to be at the point of death. Having bade farewell to his wife and children, he expressed a wish to take leave of his servants. One after another they came in, kissed his hand, listened tearfully to his advice and blessing, and bowing low, left the room. Last of all came a favorite monkey. He too bowed respectfully, placed his paw in his master's hand, and with the other covered his eyes. At this ludicrous sight the dying man burst into such a convulsion of laughter, that the imposthume broke and he recovered.

"Santa Anna never surrenders!" exclaimed a news-boy the other day, who was crying the extras.

"How so?" asked a passer-by; "you mean Gen. Taylor."

"No, I don't, by golly; Santa Anna always retreats."

Santa Anna's Despatch to his Minister of War. Your Excellency, we've won the day, My "heroes" fought amid the fray, And whipped the Yankees without pay, And then—we ran away.

Nothing could exceed the determination with which the Mexicans marched against Gen. Taylor.—Wash. Union.

Except the determination with which they marched back again.—Prentice.

The Albany Evening Journal says that Gen. Scott gave Santa Anna a "hasty plate of soup" at Cerro Gordo; and if he had not been served with fleet horses, he would also have honored him with a "fire in the rear."

Captain Tobin says that the battle ground of Buena Vista is half classic—as it is the site where 12,000 Spanish regulars were cut to pieces by eighteen thousand rancheros in the war with Spain for Mexican Independence. A note appended to some of the diagrams of the field, which have been published, says, "it is distinguished in Mexican history for one of the bloodiest of the battles that were fought during the revolution of 1823 and 1824."

In the Boston Police Court on Saturday, a singular case of the impeachment of a witness occurred. A defendant, in order to show that the witness against him was not entitled to full credit, said—"Please your honor, he is just as bad as a drunkard—he is. I don't know as he gets intoxicated with drinking; but he is a common seegar smoker; and I will prove it, if you will put this case off till I send for the witnesses."

"Prisoner, stand up! are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Faith, and do you think I shall do the work of the Jury for 'em when they are paid for that same? Let 'em find it out."

"Come, come," said one who was wide awake to one who was fast asleep. "Get up, get up, don't you know it's the early bird that kills the worm?"—"Serves the worm right," says the grumbling sleeper, "worms shouldn't get up before the birds do."

The Latest Trick.—A benevolent English lady, a short time since, was deeply affected by the appeal of a wretched looking woman, who stated that her husband was lying dead in their poor cellar. The lady was requested to visit the place, which she did, and saw the supposed corpse laid out. She gave the weeping widow a sovereign and departed; but suddenly returning, to look for a pocket handkerchief which she had left behind, she found the dead alive, sitting up in bed, with the sovereign between his fingers. What an idea—to get a living by counterfeiting death!

The large cargo taken out to Cork in the U. S. ship Jamestown, was to be deposited at one hundred and fifty localities in Ireland, and spread over an area of 1,700,000 acres. The Boston Traveller, alluding to this fact, remarks:

The mission of the Jamestown and its late return call to mind the suffering condition of the Plymouth colony just after the famous King Philip's war, when our own people were indebted to Ireland, as the Irish are now to us, for assistance and succor. Mr. Bancroft, in the 2d volume of the History of the United States (page 109) says: "Let us not forget a good deed of the generous Irish; they sent over a contribution, small, it is true, to relieve in part the distresses of Plymouth colony."

The newspaper is an indispensable accompaniment to American progress. Whether we advance into the forests and prairies of the West by subduing nature, or into the interior of Mexico by subduing men, in either case the newspaper goes along, and the establishment of a press marks every resting place in the onward progress.

One week after the battle of Cerro Gordo, an American newspaper was issued in Jalapa. For some time past Matamoros, Tampico and Vera Cruz, have had their Journals, which chronicle in good English the eventful record of our conquests.

It may not be long before an American journal in the city of Mexico shall proclaim to the world the presence of our army there; and with that proclamation, we trust, another will go forth declaring that enough having been done for the vindication of the national honor, and to demonstrate the national prowess, the progress of invasion is at an end, and that with the Rio Grande for a boundary, extending to the base of Upper California on the Pacific, the limits of the two Republics are fixed for the present under our own guarantee, which is sufficient for Mexico and for the world.—Balt. American.

A Gentleman in search of Thirteenth Street.—The New York Tribune records the following new device of the chevaliers d'industrie of that city. One of the passengers, apparently a countryman, in an omnibus going up Broadway, was in great trouble about the place where he must get out. He had to go, he said, to Thirteenth street, and asked his neighbors where it was. Suddenly he bent over toward the person before him as if to make himself better heard, and then without waiting for an answer, he stopped the omnibus and jumped out, saying that he would rather go afoot. This was near Eighth street. The persons in the omnibus laughed at the queer chap; but in a few minutes his behavior became intelligible. The young man with whom he had been speaking was relieved of his watch.

Marriage Broker.—One F. Bollardi, M. D., advertises himself in New York, as a marriage broker, "for the purpose of facilitating persons of both sexes in discharging their duty to society and themselves, by forming acquaintances of respectability, &c., for marriage." Applicants for the silken tie are required to describe what they now are, and what they hope to be, and for five dollars are put down on Mr. D's list of greenhorns, as candidates for matrimony. All the applicants are assured that they shall have the first husband or wife, and all communications kept very confidentially.

From a detailed account of the loss of the Exmouth, emigrant ship, bound from Londonderry to Quebec, the particulars of which were received by the Britannia, it appears that the crew consisted of 11 men, and she had on board as passengers about 240 emigrants, principally small farmers with their families. There were also a number of women and children going to join their male relatives who had already settled in Canada; and in the cabin were three young ladies, two of them sisters, going to their homes at St. Johns, New Brunswick. Among the passengers were only about 60 men. As we have already stated, three seamen were the sole survivors of the wreck; so that 215 lives were lost in that dreadful disaster.

Human Food.—The New York Express relates seeing a number of old Brewery women on Thursday morning, carrying home for food, baskets full of fish heads and entrails which had been picked out of the dock at Fulton market; and one of those wretched paupers actually picked up some apple cores and peellings which had been thrown into the street as offal. And all this, in the Queen city of an empire.

The Ship Fever.—The ship fever, brought to New York by the Irish and German emigrants, is beginning to cause considerable alarm. A considerable number of the nurses and physicians attending them have taken the disease, and seven or eight have died. A great many citizens have also taken it; and it is pronounced to be a most dangerous infectious disease.

A blackleg, on Lake Erie, was lynched by the passengers, a few days ago, for picking the pocket of an old man of ninety dollars.

High Prices of Grain.—The unusual high prices of grain and other provisions generally, operate severely on the poorer class of the community. They deserve the sympathy of those in more easy circumstances; who should as much as possible furnish the laboring classes with employment, and the necessities of life. We have in our midst noble-minded individuals, whose attention on every occasion has proved them not insensible to the wants of those around them.—Such we know, will not now, nor on any occasion forget their stations in life.—One kind act properly performed endears a man more to society, than all the sound of empty profession; whilst it furnishes the author with the satisfaction always arising from a good action.—News.

The Poughkeepsie Journal places at the mast head the following:
"For the repeal of the last Post Office Tax on newspapers."

Right! that tax must be taken off; at least so far as the transmission of papers within 30 miles of the place of their publication is concerned. It is unjust in itself, and pernicious in its tendency.—We think no man shall ever have our support for Congress who will not vote for the Repeal.

The veteran Taylor has passed some of the best years of his life in the battle field, in which, however, the immortality of fame he has won, will compensate for his hardships and sufferings. In a late letter to the Department of War, soon after his splendid victory over the Indians in Florida, he used the following language:

"I write without a candle—a blazing pine knot serving instead, in the middle of a vast prairie, in what they call a cabbage tree copse, upon a dirty sheet of paper, the only one in the camp."

In a late letter to a friend in Louisiana, occurs the following parallel passage:

"Since I left New Orleans for Corpus Christi, I have not slept under the protection of a roof, and not always under the thin covering of a soldier's tent."

A Good Fit.—An Eastern shoe manufacturer, who had entered into a contract for supplying the army with shoes, at \$1 05 per pair, delivered a lot a day or two since, to the agent for the government, in Philadelphia, all of which were condemned and rejected. In this position of affairs he proceeded South, and fell in with an agent from New Orleans, on his way North for shoes for the army, when he struck a bargain, and sold the lot for \$1 50 per pair.

Court-house Burnt.—The Court-house at Vienna, Dooly county, Ga., together with the records of the county, and \$10,000 collected from defendants, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 7th inst. Various suspicions are entertained touching the cause of the fire, though nothing has as yet transpired likely to lead to the detection of the incendiaries.

Abolition of Slavery in Egypt.—The Impartial, of Smyrna, states that the Egyptian Government has recently promulgated a law for the abolition of slavery after the space of fifty days. At the slave mart there was in consequence a decline in prices of sixty per cent.—No sales could be made, as after this interval of fifty days, every slave will be free to stay with or to leave his present owner at pleasure.

The United States forces, at the battle of Sacramento, consisted of 924 Missouri volunteers, with four 6 pounders and two 12-pound howitzers. We lost but one killed and eleven wounded. The Mexican forces, on the contrary, mustered 4,220 rank and file, and had with them ten pieces of artillery, varying from 4 to 10-pounders, and seven 1-pound culverins. The Mexicans lost about 300 killed, 500 wounded, all their artillery, baggage, stores and ammunition; and the rest of their troops were "scattered to the four winds of Heaven."

Recent statistical accounts show that while the population of England has doubled, the consumption there of French Wines has decreased 1,500,000 gallons. It is ascertained that the annual consumption of Wine per head in France is 36 gallons, and that in England it is but one fourth of a gallon!

Early in 1848 there will be sixteen steamships regularly plying between New York and Europe, by which means a weekly communication will be kept up with England, France, and other countries in the Old World, independently of the Boston line of Cunard steamers.

Lunar Influence.—Duhamel cut a great many trees in all ages of the moon, but under other circumstances precisely similar; but in all his experiments, discovered no difference in the timber.—Chavalon, at Martinique, tried accurate experiments on many kinds of vegetables in the same way, planted at different times in the lunar month, but discovered no appreciable difference.—Ald. Cul.

An editor out west heads his list of marriages with "noose items"—another calls them "feats of the ring."

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.
PEROTE, (Mexico,) April 23, 1847.

...with men thus enfeebled and
used to work, the guns were to be
set up a steep rocky mountain side,
a road, a path, or even a land-
mark to indicate the direction we must
rough the dismal darkness of the
A fire was kindled at the foot of

more than a week or two since, **fight for glory**, but he never wants to **fight men again who fight for fun**. He would replace the discharged **soldiers** with **soldiers** and **hailoo**. He

feels that the dinner lost by Sam Houston at Cerro Gordo, is not the only dinner lost with a battle. Sam Houston, victor of San Jacinto, captured the Mexican and his dinner, and ate it, and turned the dictator to "fall to," and gave justice to his own viands.

letter in the New York Courier
that one of the volunteer companies
y. raised in Missouri for service in
o, is commanded by an old and
d citizen of St. Louis, about fifty
f age, and worth at least \$100,
ho served in the last war with
Britain.

nces take place, and arrests and
ments made.
ung lady at Chickopee Falls was

Polk v. Pass—The following is a copy of the PASS which the people of the Union have determined upon, to take effect on and after March 4th 1849:

"*Fellow Countrymen:* You are hereby notified NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE of *James K. Polk* and suite to Tennessee, as it has been found advisable that he should return thither. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

May 15, 1847.—*North American.*"

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, a LARGE STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very low prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,

GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,

Shawls, Bonnets, and

BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of business.

Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 3.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

D. Middlecoff

HAS just received from Philadelphia a large and well selected stock of

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

of the newest styles and richest designs. Also,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware,

Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Caps,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

at unusually low prices; making his assortment very full and complete, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public, believing that he will be able to offer them first-rate BARGAINS, and which will give entire satisfaction.

Gettysburg, April 19.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has opened an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

which he intends to sell at

The very Lowest Prices for CASH,

OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL PROFITS, when made for the money, is more advantageous to both the buyer and the seller, he has concluded to try the principle in Gettysburg, fully hoping that the community will sustain him in his exertions to give them satisfaction.

He has taken the Store known as "McClellan's Corner," on the N. E. point of "The Diamond," where he will always keep a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

QUENSWARE, &c.,

together with all other articles that comprise a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

E. H. DOWDA.

May 10.

THE WAR!

30,000 MEN WANTED!

GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscriber would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at astonishing low prices—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I do not do so because it has become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements: I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of its truth—Among the stock will be found COATS of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cashmere, Cassinet, Linen, Check and Gingham, Sack and Frock Coats, &c.—Also, PANTS of Fine Fancy Cashmere, Cassinet, Linen, Cord and Cotton—fancy colors and styles. Also, VESTS, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles and Cassinet. Also, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings—in fact every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line; all of fashionable cut and materials, and as well made as can be made anywhere.

Also on hand, a large assortment of fancy and useful articles. Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Jewelry, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Pen-knives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES, made in this country, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calfskin, Sole and Upper LEATHER, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two second-hand BUGGIES, a second-hand CARRIAGE, new and old HARNESS, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

Those wishing BARGAINS will remember to call at the old-established VARIETY STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON.

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of Goods purchased at Auction very low.

Gettysburg, May 3.

Blacksmithing,

in all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2.

GOOD INTENT

FACTORY

Situating in Huntington township,

Adams county,

STILL IN MOTION!

THE Subscriber would respectfully return thanks to his old customers for past favors, and would now take this method to inform them and the public in general, that after a great deal of pains, his establishment is in complete order; and that he intends continuing the

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,

AT REDUCED PRICES:

SATINETS manufactured at 33 to 35 cts.

(Two cents allowed on the yard when the Wool is clean.)

TWEED, (6 quarters,) man'd at 62½ to 75 cts.

do. (3 quarters,) " 214 to 37½ "

CLOTH, " 49 to 50 "

LINSEY, " 29 to 31 "

KID LUCKY JEAN, " 18½ to 25 "

BLANKETS, (broad,) " 95 "

FLANNEL, (colored,) " 31 to 35 "

do. (white,) " 25 "

CARPETING, CARPET and STOCKING

YARN, in the same proportion.

Wool Carded at 5 cents per Pound.

Through the solicitation of many, and for the accommodation of the same and others, I have concluded to make stands for

The Reception of Wool to Manufacture,

at the following places, viz: John Miley's tavern, New Oxford; George Lick's tavern, Abington; Caleb B. Hildebrand's tavern, East Berlin; Francis Lease's tavern, Dillsburg; Geo. Deardorff's mill, Lattimore township; William Gillespie's store, Gettysburg.

For the reception of all kinds of work, such as

ROLL-CARDING,

FULLING, DYING,

Manufacturing, &c.,

At John Yeatts's tavern, York road; John Miley's tavern, New Oxford; Henry Myers's mill, near New Chester; Solomon Albert's tavern, Hampton; Cornelius Myers, on the road from York Springs to Berlin; Jacob Grass's tavern, Lattimore township.

At the last mentioned places I will attend weekly on Monday—at the first every two weeks once.

Persons sending Wool to manufacture will please attach their names and a sample of the goods wanted to the bundle.

As the undersigned is permanently engaged in the business, his object will be to render satisfaction to those who may encourage him with their work. If the work should not prove satisfactory, the goods will be taken back and the highest price allowed for the wool.

Goods at all times exchanged for cash. The highest price paid for wool, one half in cash.

SIX PER CENT. deducted for cash payment.

JACOB A. MYERS.

May 3.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Mathias, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

AND

JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

T. S. H.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a

Tailoring Establishment,

In South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Wagon, where a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles.

ESAIAS J. CULP.

Gettysburg, April 26.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. McSherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his old stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 29.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

STYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention.

He has, also,

THRASHING MACHINES,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

John M. Orem & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO 230 BALTIMORE ST.,

North West corner of Charles, Baltimore,

HAVE received their Spring and Summer supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found the finest and medium qualities of Clothing ready made of superior style and workmanship.

No variation in prices, the lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the sale of goods by the piece—a very large assortment of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, being always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Baltimore, April 19.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Thompson & Crawford,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 40, Market-street, (South Side, below Second,) Philadelphia,

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Cochin, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varnishes of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaper than ever.

T. & C. are also proprietors of the Indian Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKIES,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

TO FARMERS.

PENNOCK'S PATENT

SEED AND GRAIN PLANTER.

THIS most valuable implement of husbandry, which has been thoroughly tested, is being extensively used for planting Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, &c. It is so constructed as to drop any quantity per acre, at whatever depth required. It operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c.—For usefulness, simplicity and economy, this machine is unequalled by any other agricultural implement now in use. The first premiums have been awarded to it by the Philadelphia and Delaware county Agricultural Society; the St. George's and Appoquinimink Agricultural Society of Delaware; the American Institute, New York; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; the New Castle county Agricultural Society of Delaware; and the New York State Agricultural Society.

This machine is already extensively used in Chester county, where it was invented; also, in Lancaster and other counties of the Commonwealth, and has been introduced into the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. It is highly appreciated wherever it has been made known. The testimonials in favor of the machine in Pennsylvania are numerous, and come from the best Farmers in the State. We submit only the following, which present the advantages of it to the farmer in the clearest manner.

Extract from a letter written by DR. CHAS. NOBLE, dated Philadelphia, 10th mo., 1844.

"Previous to harvest, we had 5 acres carefully measured with the chain and compass by W. Pennington, the Surveyor of the neighborhood, assisted by John Jones. The Surveyor was present when the wheat was cradled and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately, and the grain all measured.

Nos. 1 and 2—Two acres of broadcast sown together, two bushels of seed to the acre, seventy-five shocks, fifty-five bushels of wheat, or 27½ bushels to the acre.

No. 3—One acre drilled, adjoining the above; the land, if any different, rather inferior; treated exactly alike, one bushel and one peck of seed to the acre, forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 4—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 3. One bushel and one peck of seed, forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 5—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 4. One bushel and one peck of seed, fifty shocks, 40 bushels to the acre.

Here we see that by the use of the Drill alone, (the soil being in the same, or perhaps an inferior condition,) the crop was increased 7½ bushels per acre, and adding the amount saved in the seed, (3 pecks) make 8 bushels and 1 peck to the acre; and further, that the amount of straw on the drilled acre, with a smaller quantity of seed sown, increased 12 per cent., and the amount of grain on the same acre was increased more than 27 per cent.

The drill used, was invented and made by M. PENNOCK & SONS, of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. Our own convictions have been sufficiently strong upon the above experiment as to cause us to purchase a Drill, or, as it should be called, a wheat and corn planter, for it plants either equally well, for our own use, with which we have put in this fall an entire field of wheat containing about forty acres.

Respectfully, CHARLES NOBLE.

LANCASTER COUNTY, Pa., September, 1846.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have used "PENNOCK'S IMPROVED PATENT SEED & GRAIN PLANTER," and take pleasure in stating that we believe it to be the best machine for the purpose intended, that is now in operation; and that we can with confidence recommend it to the farming community as one of the most economical and perfect agricultural implements with which we are acquainted.

Henry Husselman, Joseph Weaver, Abraham Weaver, George Morgan, Martin Herr, of Pequea, Daniel Krug, John Weaver, John Kachel, John Musselman, John Grieder, David Miller, Benjamin Grieder.

The Machines are manufactured and kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber, who will also sell

State, County, and Township rights,

on satisfactory terms, by applying to them.

S. M. PENNOCK, Patentees,

Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa.

May 10.

Steam Iron Rolling Manufactory

RIDGE ROAD,

Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor.

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

P. H. B.

National Daguerrian Gallery,

And Photographers Furnishing Depots;

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 65 Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway.



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 31, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland Co.

Our neighbor of the "Star" has been enlarging his paper; and it presents quite a respectable appearance. We do not expect at present to follow his example; as by the free use of small type for advertisements, &c. sufficient room is left us to furnish an ample supply of reading matter, and the readers of the "Sentinel" may always look for a carefully prepared abstract of the "tidings of the times."

We have received from our neighbor, KELLER KURTZ, a copy of the Illustrated Life of Gen. Winfield Scott, embracing a full description of the Boulevard of Vera Cruz, with plans of the City and Castle—illustrated by 40 engravings on wood. The work is neatly got up. It is for sale at his Book-store—price 25 cents.

The "Columbian Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine," for June, has been received. The embellishments are splendid, as usual in this interesting periodical. They are "The Indian Maiden's Reply"—"The Narrows from Staten Island"—"The Fashions—and Music. The contents of the number are all original, from the pens of distinguished writers.

Our friend Godey, of the "Lady's Book," is also out with his June number. It contains 17 Engravings—the principal of which are a beautiful view of Girard College—a portrait of Stephen Girard, and a statue of Girard, with views of his Banking-house, and private residence. The literary contents are highly interesting.

Mr. Webster. This distinguished statesman has been received in the most gratifying manner by the citizens of the South, and men of all parties have vied in doing him honor. On his arrival at Augusta, Ga. on the 21st, he was attacked with remittent fever, and was for several days quite unwell. This has induced him, by the advice of his physicians, to trust no longer to his intended purpose to extend his tour, and to hasten home.

The Penn Family. The London Morning Chronicle announces the death, on the 29th ult., at the house of her son-in-law, the Earl of Ranfurley, of the Hon. SOPHIA MARGARET SCART, granddaughter of the celebrated William Penn, founder and proprietor of Pennsylvania, and widow of the Hon. and Rev. W. Stuart, D. D., late Lord Primate of all Ireland, in the 83d year of her age.

Mr. PARKMAN, who has for the last three years resided at Washington in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of Great Britain, has departed on a visit to his native country. John P. Crampton, Esq. acts as Charge d'Affaires during his absence.

A train of cars between London and Birmingham, England, went the distance in 2 hours and 30 minutes—being at the rate of 56 miles an hour. A part of the distance was run at the rate of 75 miles an hour!

A child of Mrs. Kroff, in York, about one year old, on Monday evening last, crawled up to the stove hearth, where its mother was preparing supper, and drank from the spout of the coffee-boiler, which was on the hearth of the stove, a quantity of the boiling coffee. It died in a few hours in great agony. What a warning!

Counterfeit \$3 notes on the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, N. J. are in circulation. The general appearance of the note is darker and the lines heavier than the genuine.

The number of emigrants who landed in New York city on Saturday week, was 1900! The "ship fever" is prevailing to an alarming extent in the city, principally among the emigrants, and numerous deaths have occurred. The epidemic is said to be on the increase.

The question of a man's right to marry his deceased wife's sister, is again up before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Richmond. It is the case of the Rev. Archibald McQueen, which has been for several years the subject of discussion.

The exports from New York, during week before last, amounted to \$1,952,895. The arrivals were 83, and clearances 98, of which 91 were foreign. Among the exports to England, were 145,553 bushels of corn, 13,315 barrels of flour, 175,735 lbs. of bacon, and 232,594 lbs. of oil cake. This may give a faint idea of the vast amount of commerce carried on at New York.

The Milleries are still flourishing in Cincinnati, and have lately erected a church. Strange as it may appear to many, some very able men of that city have espoused the doctrines of Millerism.

During the passage of the packet ship Baltimore, from Havre to New York, no less than four couples were married.

The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of glass at Pittsburgh is said to be \$500,000.

Value of Ladies.

It was stated at an anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Bible Association in England, that a calculation has been made at Birmingham respecting the proportionate value of the services of gentlemen and ladies, as collectors for charitable and religious purposes, and it was found that one lady was worth thirteen gentlemen and a half!

Sunday Travelling.

Some months ago the shareholders of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway determined to discontinue their Sunday trains, and at a late meeting it has been reported that the receipts of the railway since, show a gain as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Melancholy Death.

On Saturday week, a young man named HAMILTON SPANGLER, of East Berlin, Adams county, aged 17 years, while in the act of shooting a squirrel, was so severely injured by the "kicking" of his gun, that he soon after died.

Mortality in Ireland.

The Cork Examiner says that some idea of the dreadful mortality now prevalent in that city, may be formed from the fact that on the previous day no fewer than THIRTY-SIX bodies were interred in one grave, or pit, in the pauper department of the cemetery of the Rev. Mr. Matthew. These deaths, too, were entirely independent of the numbers occurring in the work-house.

Destructive Fires.

On the night of the 23d inst. the extensive Dyeing and Print Works of Messrs. Jackson and Maginnis, and also of Swinburn, Smith & Co. at Paterson, N. J. were destroyed by fire—loss estimated at from \$30,000 to \$60,000; and on the night of the 23d, the large machine shop of Wm. Bradley and Brothers was destroyed—loss estimated at \$26,000.

Awful Casualty.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Robert Scott, of the firm of R. Scott & Co., shoe-dealers in Philadelphia, met his death on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad in a shocking manner. It is supposed he fell from the platform of the car, and when his body was found, it was in a most frightful and horrid condition, the face being nearly ground off, and the body otherwise shockingly mutilated. Along the road, for about a mile, money and papers were strewn, from which it is presumed that the unfortunate deceased was dragged the whole of that distance by the train, suffering the agonies of a thousand deaths before life was extinct!

A Warning to Children.

On Monday morning last, a young girl in Philadelphia, was engaged in a trial of skill, in jumping a rope, as to who could "keep up" the longest—when she fell down from exhaustion, and died in a short time.

A few days ago, a female teacher of one of the schools in the city of New York, placed a little son of Mr. Stivers, of Clinton street, in a dark room or school duncion, for some childish misdemeanor; and after a detention of an hour or less, upon the door being opened, it was ascertained that the effect of fright had been so terrific upon the poor boy, as to deprive him of reason!

Mount Vernon.

It is stated that a gentleman is in Washington negotiating for the purchase of Mount Vernon, with a view to a speculation. He proposes, it is said, to place upon the estate a colony of foreigners, German or Swiss, who will there establish a garden and nursery, but giving free admission and access to all pilgrims who may visit the spot where the "hero rests on the banks of his own Potomac, in glory and peace."

Gen. Scott's Army.

It is said that since the volunteers, whose term has expired, have left Gen. Scott, he has not more than 6,000 effective men, and that his ranks are thinning daily, also, by sickness and death, and his reinforcements come in very slowly indeed. What a force this, remarks the correspondent of the N. O. Times, to invade a country of the extent of Mexico! One would suppose that number to be required to guard the road alone, infested as it is with guerilla bands, and aided with strong-holds and chaparrals that afford the enemy so many advantages of position and concealment.

Retaliation.

The New York Herald states that it has information which may be relied upon, that Commodore Perry has received specific orders from the Government at Washington, in case Midshipman Rogers should be executed as a spy in Mexico, to hang General La Vega to the yard-arm of one of his frigates, in full view of the City of Vera Cruz.

The weather at Vera Cruz was very warm on the 12th of May, the thermometer averaging 95° at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The city being built and paved with such a large proportion of lime, reflects the rays of the sun in a most intolerable degree. Several cases of that fatal disease, the vomito, had occurred, and great care is enjoined upon the Americans not to expose themselves to the heat of the sun, or indulge too freely in any excess.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The Zion's CLASS, consisting of the Ministers of York, Adams, Cumberland and Perry counties, held its annual meeting at Abbotstown, commencing Friday May 21st, and closing 25th inst.

After the Classical Sermon preached by the Rev. J. SCHMIDT, of Hanover, President of the past year—Rev. W. C. BARNETT, of Boiling Springs, Cumberland county, was elected President, and Rev. C. F. HOFFMEIER, of Gettysburg, was continued State Clerk.

The Classis was fully attended by ministers and elders.

Bloomfield, Perry county, was fixed as the next place of meeting.

Latest from Gen. Scott's Army.

A steamer which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 13th, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th, with seven companies of the Illinois volunteers, on their return home, to be mustered out of service. The other discharged regiments were to follow as fast as possible.

Gen. Patterson has also arrived at New Orleans, to muster out of service his volunteers, who are coming there. His division is broken up, only three regiments out of nine remaining in the field, and he is left without a command. He left Jalapa on the 6th, and has letters from Gen. Scott to the 10th. Gen. Quitman marched on the 7th to join Gen. Worth at Perote. His force was about 2,000 men. Gen. Scott would leave garrisons at Jalapa and Perote, and would, probably, advance to Puebla, but no further, until reinforced—as his disposable force does not exceed 6,000 men.

The report of a deputation from the citizens of the capital to Gen. Scott, had no foundation; there were no signs of peace—no signs of anything like surrender, but every thing confirms the impression of a wide-spread and deep-seated hostility of the Mexican race, embittered immeasurably by the loss of the battle of Cerro Gordo. The following is an extract from the address of the Governor of the District of Mexico to the inhabitants after the battle: "War, and war only, was the result; war as it was waged by the Morolos, the Galeanas, the Matamoros. Let us die before we negotiate. He is a traitor whose seeks to divide us. He is a traitor who speaks of peace, who dares to propose the slightest truce."

The hospitals at Jalapa are filled with the wounded and sick Americans, many of whom are dying daily. Of the South Carolina regiment, 155 were in the hospital—the New Yorkers were next in number.

An express had reached the capital from Santa Anna, in which he announces that his troops are daily increasing. He announces, moreover, his unshaken resolution to continue the war to the last gasp, and for this purpose he demands means and the efficient co-operation of all Mexicans.

The correspondent of the National Intelligencer, speaking of the improbability of Gen. Scott's reaching the capital, says: "There are but two alternatives left to us—to fall back and hold on to the seacoast and frontier line, or to conquer the whole country, province by province, and extend our jurisdiction, and collect taxes and contributions. All this is impossible: fifty thousand men would at least be required. To fall back now would be disgraceful to, and ruin the Administration, and they will not do it. Weak minds perceive an error, and pride of opinion is too strong with such men. The Government are in a dreadful predicament unless they can buy a peace. There is a general burst of indignation at the promotion of Generals Pillow and Quitman—general disgust in the whole army at the proceedings at Washington."

Captain Walker and his company arrived at Vera Cruz on the 10th inst. His men were all in fine spirits, and the horses were landed in better condition than those of any other corps.

On the night of the 12th, a party of eleven dragoons were surprised at Santa Fe, a small village about 14 miles from Vera Cruz, by a band of Mexican robbers or guerrillas. All of the party but the sentinel were asleep. The Mexicans rushed upon him, and his gun having missed fire, he was unable to give the alarm. A scuffle ensued, in which the sentinel was killed, and the Mexicans rushed upon the rest of the party, of whom six were killed, and three wounded. As soon as the news was brought to Vera Cruz by the dragoon who escaped, Capt. Walker, the renowned Texan Ranger, was ordered out with his command in pursuit of the murderers.

LATER.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 13th, says that Captain Walker had a skirmish with the band who murdered the dragoons, and had killed four of them, and was following them up. There was another company of riflemen following Capt. W.

The latest news from the capital mentions that there was no government, no order, no responsibility—all was anarchy. Anaya was still President pro tem, but had neither influence nor authority. A new President is to be elected on the 15th inst.—the tenth Chief Magistrate this distracted country has had within the last 18 months.

Santa Anna has sent a letter to Congress from Orizaba. He gives his own account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, and claims a great victory on the first day of the fight. On the second day, Providence, according to his story, gave the advantage to the Yankees. He says nothing about the exertions of the latter. Santa Anna states that he now has seven thousand men, and that his force is rapidly increasing; and moreover, that all are burning to encounter the Americans again.

The States north of Mexico—Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis, and others—talk openly of separating from Mexico, and letting her take care of herself. Majors Borland and Gaines, Captain C. M. Clay, and all the officers taken in the North, were at liberty in the city of Mexico, as was also Midshipman Rogers. They are all said to be well and respectfully treated now, although the latter was infamous abused on the way up to Mexico from Perote.

Commodore Perry sailed with a part of his fleet from Vera Cruz, on the 10th inst. on an expedition—the particular object not known; but supposed to be against some ports on the Coast.

General Scott has addressed a long proclamation in Spanish to the Mexicans, advising them to consent to peace, and abandon their proposed guerilla operations. This, we judge, is all labor lost.

It appears the 'Yankees' are beginning to mingle with the Mexicans, as we notice in the Mobile Herald, the marriage at Mer, Mexico, of Jack F. Everett, late of Mobile, to Miss Antoinette Garcia, of Mer.

Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington City, on Monday last, transmitted the handsome sum of \$5,000 to the Relief Committee at New York, for the benefit of the Irish poor.

President Polk left Washington on Friday last, to visit Chapel Hill, the seat of the North Carolina University, where he will be to-day. The citizens of Raleigh have determined on having a grand illumination, fireworks, &c. on the night of his arrival in that city.

Slave Case.

A case which excites considerable interest, has been on trial at Pittsburgh for some days. It is a suit against Dr. Mitchell, of Indiana, Pa. for harboring and concealing a runaway slave belonging to Mr. Van Meter, of Va. Judge Grier, on Tuesday, charged in favor of the plaintiff's claiming recompense for the slave whose escape had been aided by defendant. The penalty, under the act of Congress of 1793, is \$500. The Jury could not agree, and were discharged. They stood 9 for plaintiff, and 3 for defendant.

There is no later intelligence from Gen. Taylor's army.

Famine in Maryland.

Great suffering for the necessities of life is now said to be prevailing in some of the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, and also over Annapolis. Prince George's, and St. Mary's counties. The scarcity is said to be so great that food can hardly be obtained at any price, and many among the poor are almost reduced to starvation.

Several Wyandotte Indians came down to St. Louis a few days ago with a company of U. S. Recruits. They expressed a desire to join the company, but wished to try a soldier's life before they signed away their liberty. After accompanying the corps to St. Louis, seven of them concluded to return home.

About 1000 new canal boats are estimated to have been added to the New York canals the present season, making altogether about 3500. These, at 80 feet in length to each boat, would make a line of boats over 53 miles in length!

Gen. Cushing, while walking with a lady at Matamoros, on the 6th inst., stepped upon a loose brick and fell, breaking his left leg just above the ankle.

The city of Chicago is progressing more rapidly at this time than at any former period. It is stated that about 1200 good houses will be erected within the City during the present season.

A young lad, named Jacob Gorgas, while attending Divine service in the Methodist church at Carlisle last night week, suddenly fell from his seat, and expired in a few minutes.

The house and barn of Mr. Budoiff, near Hogshead, Cumberland county, was destroyed by fire last week. The older members of the family barely escaped with their lives—leaving a young and interesting child a prey to the terrible element. Several head of cattle were consumed in the burn.

A son of Mr. Thrush, of Springfield, Cumberland county, was killed on Thursday week, in a most distressing manner. He was driving a wagon through the woods, when the horse ran off, and the lad in attempting to jump out got the lines twisted round his feet, and he was dragged a considerable distance over stones, stumps, &c. and thus in a few minutes crushed and mangled to death.

From the City of Mexico.—The New Orleans Picayune has papers from the city of Mexico down to the 28th ultimo. From its notice of their contents we learn that Santa Anna was at Orizaba, diligently engaged in raising troops and granting permits to guerilla bands. He was supposed to have recruited an army pretty considerable in numbers, though very inferior in discipline. On the 22d of April he addressed a letter to the Substitute President of Mexico, in which he entreats him not to despair, nor to make a treaty with the United States, but to defend the capital.

Deafness.—A gentleman called upon us yesterday to make known the good effects which the application of a few drops of pure (sincere) honey had wrought in the case of deafness. For a long time, he remarked, his wife had suffered from a considerable degree of deafness in one ear—at length she was persuaded to drop into the ear two drops of honey. This was repeated once or twice, at intervals, and the hearing of the ear was entirely restored; and other persons, encouraged by that case, had been equally benefited. Of course the deafness must have been caused by some obstruction, and not by injury to the drum of the ear.

We mention the case with the hope that those who suffer in this way from colds, or other causes, may take the advice of their physicians about the remedy.—U. S. Gaz.

A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

For a number of years past the farmers of this State have been annoyed with a weed called the Canada thistle, which has spread with alarming rapidity, and threatens, if it be not overcome, to destroy a great part of the States. It is almost impossible to kill—having, like the cat, nine lives or more. One of the last acts passed by the Legislature, was one compelling the Railroad Companies to cut this weed down, twice every summer, on the line of their roads, and making it obligatory on the Canal Companies to do the same, on the lines of their several canals. These are the places where it is allowed to grow and mature without disturbance—scattering yearly its seeds over the country. This act, if carried out, will help materially to counteract the further spread of this weed.

The law in South Carolina has a great care of slave property, as the following case proves:—An action was lately brought in the Kershaw district, S. C. Common Pleas, to recover the value of a slave from the keeper of a grog shop, who had sold the slave whiskey, from the effects of which he died. The Jury, under the charge of Judge Wardlaw, brought in a verdict of six hundred and fifty dollars for the Plaintiff.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	8 75 to 8 87
Wheat,	2 02 to 2 03
Rye,	1 36 to 1 40
Corn,	1 03 to 1 08
Oats,	60 to 62
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 5 75

MARRIED.

At Plainfield Home, near York Springs, on the evening of the 20th inst. by Friends' ceremony. WALTER TOWNSSEND, and RACHEL WATSON, daughter of William Wright—all of this county.

On the 20th inst. by Friends' ceremony, THOMAS PIENSON, of York county, and MARIA E. GRIFFITH, of York Springs, Adams county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. JACOB KIM, of Menallen township, to Miss ELIZA BREWER, of Straban township.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Creigh, Mr. WM. B. SEYLER, of this place, to Mrs. MARGARET MCGAHEY, of Mercersburg, Pa. and formerly of this county.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Mr. SAMUEL VANDERBILT to Miss REBECCA KING—both of this county.

On Sunday last, in Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Levin, Mr. SIMON REAHER, of Mountjoy township, to Miss MATILDA REAHER, of Baltimore.

DIED.

On the 23d inst. Mr. FREDERICK KUNN, of Franklin township, aged 71 years 4 months and 18 days.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. GILBERT informs his friends and the public in general, that he has formed a permanent partnership with CLAYTON A. COWGILL, M. D., late one of the Resident Physicians of the PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL at BLOCKLY. May 31.

LIGHT FOR ALL.

JUST received at KELLER KURTZ'S Literary Emporium: Purdon's Digest, late edition. Dunlop's Laws of Pennsylvania. Every magistrate in this county should possess a copy of this invaluable work.

A System of Practical Elocution and Rhetorical Gestures, comprising all the elements of Vocal Delivery, &c., by Dr. Weaver. This work is highly recommended by Revs. Dr. Durbin, De Witt, Hodgson, Prof. Frost, L. D. K. Pritchett, first Clerk of the School Department of the Secretary of State, Wm. S. Graham, Principal of Harrisburg Academy, and Rev. Dr. Bowman, Rector of St. James' Church of Lancaster city.

Napoleon and his Marshals—2 volumes, by Headley.

Washington and his Generals—2 volumes, by Headley.

Washington and his Generals, by George Lipard—No. 1 received; to be completed in 4 Numbers.

Mexico as it was and as it is, by Brantz Mayer, late Secretary of Legation to Mexico; embellished with 160 Engravings, illustrating the ruins, antiquities, costumes, places, customs and curiosities of the Ancient and Modern Mexicos; to be completed in 7 Numbers.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, now ready.

Temperance.

THE Rev. Dr. KRAUTH will deliver an Address on Temperance, in St. James' Church, on Sabbath Evening, the 6th of June next. The Address will be in continuation of the series of Sabbath Evening Temperance Addresses, and it is expected that the other Churches of the town will be closed on the occasion. May 31.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE FRANKLIN CHURCH, in Franklin township, York county, will be laid on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1847. There will be services in the English and German languages. May 24.

Love, Purity, and Fidelity.

ADAMS DIVISION, No. 214, SOAPS OF TEMPERANCE, will hold a Public Meeting and Procession, in the regalia of the Order, on Monday, June 14th. There will be an Address delivered on the occasion by Rev. S. HANNEY, of Frederick, Md. Sister Divisions are respectfully invited to be present. Procession will form on High street, in front of the Division room, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

WM. P. BELL, J. BRINGMAN, G. E. BUEHLER, CONRAD WEAVER, J. G. BAKER.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg hereby give notice, in accordance with a resolution passed at a Public Meeting on Tuesday last, that an election will be held at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 26th of June next, for the purpose of deciding whether the Board shall be authorized to purchase the "Old Academy," for the purpose of converting it into Public Schools.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, and proper officers will be appointed and tickets prepared for that purpose.

By order of the Board, H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.

HANCE'S Compound Syrup of Horehound—for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the lungs or neglected cold.

Take Time by the forelock, is a piece of advice which is suitable to all seasons, and applicable to all purposes; though there is no instance in which this piece of advice is more valuable, than to persons who have a cough or cold, for if they neglect what may appear to them very trifling in the beginning, it may lead to inflammation of the Lungs, and finally Consumption. To all who have a cough, we would say, procure a bottle of Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound. The medicine is pleasant to take and it may save you years of suffering.

For sale 60 cts. per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$2.50. Price sold by S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st., and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buehler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg. May 31.

FACTORY SITES & TOWNLOTS.

At Weverton, Md., FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE WEVERTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY will sell or lease, as may be desired, at Public Auction, at Weverton,

On Thursday, the 17th of June next, a number of very eligibly situated Town Lots, and on terms satisfactory to the purchasers. The sale will be peremptory. In the meantime they will sell or lease, Factory Sites, at private contracts, and manufacturers and those disposed to enter into that business are invited to view them under the confident belief that they can no where find sites as cheaply to be obtained or as advantageously situated.

A dam of permanent character is in progress of construction, and it and the race-way will be completed early the ensuing autumn, when power for running from two to three hundred thousand spindles will be made available for factories.

Weverton is situated on the lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Turnpike from the City of Frederick to Harper's Ferry. These highways unite a few miles east of it, pass in juxtaposition through it, and separate a few miles west of it; and it is thus supplied with communications by which a certain and cheap supply of raw materials can be obtained at all seasons, and manufactured articles be sent to all parts of the Union. It is in the midst of a fertile agricultural region. It is believed, that not only subsistence but fuel also, can be more cheaply procured there than at any manufacturing town now improved. The climate is fine, and the water, supplied by numerous springs, cannot be excelled.

Building Materials of all kinds are easily and cheaply procured. The first applicants for Factory sites, will be accommodated on the most liberal terms. It is proper to remark, that every deed or lease for property will contain a clause prohibiting thereon the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits, and all other intoxicating drinks.

By order of the Board, GEORGE JACOBS, Pres't.

MOUNTAIN LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, On Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th days of June next,

A Tract of Timber Land, late the Estate of JAMES NEELY, deceased, situate partly in Adams, and partly in Cumberland counties, near Whitetown, adjoining lands of Simon Yetts and others. The Tract will be divided into

Lots of from 5 to 10 Acres, to suit purchasers. An indisputable title will be given.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by JOHN J. NEELY, Adm'r.

BOOK, STATIONERY, AND Notion Store.

KELLER KURTZ.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Adams county, that he has lately opened a Store of the above description, where may be found a large and choice collection of Standard Works in the several departments of Literature, including

Theology, Medicine, Law, Poetry, Natural History, General Biography, Voyages, Travels, English and American (Classical and General Illuminated Works, Literature, &c.)

To which additions are constantly being made. He is prepared to sell School, Miscellaneous, and Blank Books, LOWER than they have ever been offered in this place. He asks the attention of purchasers to call and examine his selection before buying elsewhere.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, of every size, price, binding and embellishment. New American publications in all the departments of Learning are received immediately

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following letter is interesting for the minute and graphic description it gives of the immediate means by which the defensive preparations of the Mexican commander at Cerro Gordo were rendered of no avail to him—affording another proof of the efficacy that lies in what some men are so ready to decry, the science of war, or art military. Mere strength and courage might have hurled themselves in vain against such strongholds as Santa Anna had made ready for his assailants, but strength and courage, aided by the skill of the military engineer, broke into and over those strongholds almost as easily as though they had been mud walls upon a level plain. A different and darker interest also attends the letter, as an exhibition of the toil and suffering men will undergo, the almost superhuman exertions they will put forth, in the prosecution of their deadly purpose to destroy each other.—*N. F. Com. Adv.*

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

PEROTE, (Mexico), April 23, 1847.

I have been fortunate enough to participate in every action of consequence that has taken place since I joined Gen. Scott's army at Vera Cruz. Being mounted upon a fine horse, I suffered no personal inconvenience in the march from Vera Cruz to the interior, but our men and animals endured excessive fatigue and all sorts of privations. On our third day we came up with the advance, bivouacked on the banks of the Rio del Plan, under command of Gen. Twiggs. The enemy were in front, occupying a lofty, rugged rampart of hills, through which the road to Jalapa defiled by a long, narrow, tortuous gorge. Seven batteries defended the approaches to this gorge, and swept with their fire the ravines and mountain slopes on the right and left.

On the enemy's left, the "Cerro Gordo," towering high above all the other summits, was crowned with a tower, from which floated the Mexican ensign; around the summit of the mountain was formed a breastwork for 5,000 infantry, and between this and the tower before alluded to was planted a battery of artillery. It was evident at a glance that, upon this mountain height the fortunes of the day were to be decided, and we saw, too, that, by cutting a new road and making a detour to the right of the main road, we would be able to pass the advanced batteries, reach "Cerro Gordo," and, by taking it, turn the enemy's left, cut off retreat, and effectually command all their other positions, "Cerro Gordo" having a plunging fire into them. It was accordingly determined to carry "Cerro Gordo."

A strong party of pioneers cut a new road for the assaulting column to pass over, without attracting the notice of the enemy. It was further in contemplation to cut this road entirely around "Cerro Gordo," reach the Jalapa road in the enemy's rear, and thus hem him in on all sides. Last Saturday morning a week, the column for attack was organized, Gen. Twiggs' division was detached for the service, and one section of our battery was selected and taken from Gen. Patterson's division to join and lead the advance of the assaulting column. I was fortunate in being taken as one of the two officers sent with this section. We received our orders about 9 A. M. Twiggs' column had marched two hours before; we overtook them about half a mile from "Cerro Gordo," halted in the forest. Their advance had been discovered before we came up, and a fight had taken place, in which our troops carried a lofty summit in front of "Cerro Gordo," but which up to this time had not been occupied by the enemy.

The battery on "Cerro Gordo" had opened upon us, and balls fell thick and fast, breaking the trees and ripping up the under growth as we passed along the lines to the front. This check prevented an onward movement that day. It was determined to bivouack where we then lay for the night, and resume the offensive in the morning. In the meanwhile reinforcements were sent for, and a heavy 24-pounder was ordered up from below. This gun and our section of 21-pound howitzers were to be dragged up to the summit of the mountain, carried by our men during the day, with a view to cannonade the tower, lines, and batteries on "Cerro Gordo" early next morning. Five hundred volunteers dragged up the 24-pounder from below, and reached our bivouack—at the base of the mountain it was intended to decorate—at about seven o'clock in the evening.

The night that followed was the most distressing one to me I have ever passed. The whole division was worn out and exhausted, having been under arms from dawn of day, oppressed by fatigue, hunger, and, worse than all, thirst. Water was scarce, and the canteens had all been emptied before night had set in. The "new road" over which we had marched was but a rough rocky path, from which the pioneers had time only to clear the trees and bushes; plunging now into a deep ravine, rising again up a precipitous rocky steep, with scarce level space sufficient for breathing, before the undulations of the ragged mountain side would call again for the exertion of all our strength.

Well, with men thus enfeebled and indisposed to work, the guns were to be dragged up a steep rocky mountain side, without a road, a path, or even a landmark to indicate the direction we must take through the dismal darkness of the night. A fire was kindled at the foot of

the mountain, and, taking this for the starting point, we were to ascend in a perfectly straight line. Five hundred men manned the drag-ropes of the 21-pounder at about 9 o'clock, reliefs of 500 men each following in rear of the gun, to take the places of the first detachment when their strength should be exhausted. Such a time of hard grinding toil and persevering labor as then followed for six successive hours I hope never again to look upon, much less take part in.

Many of our strongest men gave out from utter exhaustion of all their force; others were overcome by thirst, and others from various causes. Then, while fresh parties were coming up, the wheels of the heavy gun carriage were to be choked, braced, and chained—every precaution taken to prevent the gun from running backward down the mountain, crushing every thing in its course. Water was to be brought from a small muddy pool, half a mile distant, to relieve the fainting. Some fell down, unable to stand, and by the time the last gun was dragged up—I should judge about three o'clock in the morning—the track over which they had passed was strewn with tired, exhausted, and sleeping men, from the top to the base of the mountain. The fatigue was greater than I could well bear, being indisposed at the time, and without my usual strength and robustness. I would have given every thing I possessed in the world to have the delicious sweet enjoyment of lying down to rest. Several times I found myself stretched out upon a rock or in the road, wherever I might chance to be, and just about yielding to the irresistible impulses of exhausted nature; but no—with pain in every muscle and bodily agony, I roused myself up again, shook off the stupor creeping over my senses, and resumed the toilsome task.

Captain —, my senior in command of the section, was in delicate health. He did all his powers allowed, but sank under exertion before midnight. At last our guns were all dragged to their respective positions upon the mountain height. Thirty men worked until morning in scraping together enough earth from the barren soil to make a breastwork for the 21-pounders. Our two howitzers were left without the slightest protection in front. I was awakened early in the morning by a sweet, plaintive, melancholy strain of music. It was the Mexican reveille on "Cerro Gordo," opposite to our position, and from summit across to summit about eight hundred yards. I jumped up, crept along through the bushes that masked our position, and saw a beautiful spectacle in the rosy morning light. The main body of the Mexican army were turning out at reveille; the lancers—the chivalry of Mexico—were there, with their lances and streaming pennons; the zapadores, (sappers), the artillerymen drawn up beside their guns, and far down the mountain slope were assembled in groups, by hundreds and thousands, the Mexican infantry.

It was a beautiful morning. Turning and moving a little to the left, I saw far below me the Jalapa road and the batteries that guarded it. Here, too, the Mexican reveille was given to the breeze, and the soldiers were turning out from their grass-thatched huts. Still further to my left, and almost in rear, were unmasked and exposed to view all the remaining lines of the Mexican defences, and the mountain we occupied commanded all their batteries, except the one on Cerro Gordo, which still frowned down upon us. Little did the men who held that height suppose that in one hour a 21-pounder and two 24-pound howitzers would open upon them from amidst the clouds.

Hastily making this survey of our relative positions, I returned to our guns, ran them up on the left of the epaulement covering the 24-pounder, and set the men at work clearing up the ground in front. A few loose stones, such as we could pick up near at hand, were thrown together in front of each piece, covered with bushes to prevent fragments of the stones from injuring the men. Our ammunition boxes were taken from the carriages and placed in little hollows of the ground most favorable for security; but no place was secure, as the enemy had a plunging fire upon us. We had expected that an epaulement would be thrown up for our guns, and you may imagine our anxiety when, about an hour before the time appointed for the opening of our fire, we found ourselves without protection for either guns or men.

"We learn that the troops which have been and still are, constantly arriving here, and which were to have reinforced Gen. Taylor, have their destination changed, and will be sent forward, with all possible haste, to Gen. Scott."

The above paragraph occurs in the leading editorial of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, of the 12th inst. Taking into consideration Gen. Taylor's position, what does it indicate? Gen. Taylor will be obliged, before or about July next, to discharge thirteen regiments, whose terms of service have expired, and will thus have scarcely a Corporal's guard in the interior of a hostile country, surrounded by a people who owe him a double hate as an enemy and as a conqueror, and who will seek it if chances serve, or duplicity or overwhelming numbers will enable them to do so.

Not more than a week or two since, the Union, in reply to the complaints of the neglect of Gen. Taylor, said that the recruits would replace the discharged regiments with sufficient rapidity to en-

able Gen. Taylor to maintain his position and keep his communications open. Gen. Taylor's especial duty was to forward these recruits. Why has this been changed? Why is Gen. Taylor to be left without the command of a Colonel, when he should have the full complement for a Major General? Is he to be absolutely cut off from all further opportunities of distinguishing himself? Is it a mortal sin in him, against the administration, to have even the nation's gratitude by his exhibition of ability, bravery and clemency?

These are questions in which the people have a deep concern. Then public servant cannot have his honors flitted from him, or his dignity made less, because an envious and narrow minded Executive desires it. Gen. Taylor stands too eminent for such a petty flogging to overshadow him, and, while the people will honor Gen. Scott for what he has achieved, they will not fail to ask the administration why it has lauded him to the skies, at the same time that it maintained the most studied silence concerning the Hero of Buena Vista? Why it has hurried forward to him the available supplies is ill-digested arrangements have obtained, and left Gen. Taylor without any?—*U. S. Gaz.*

A Tampico letter of the 6th of May, published in the New Orleans Times, says:

A mail was received here yesterday, from the city of Mexico. I have not seen any of the papers, but have learned from a reliable source that the Mexicans in the interior, since the fall of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, have become fully aroused to their situation. They are flying to arms in every direction, and are determined to dispute with us every inch of the ground. The present Government of Mexico is straining every nerve to carry on the war with renewed vigor; among other movements it is making, is the granting of a Captain's commission to any person who may raise a company of twenty-five mounted men; who, besides their regular pay, are entitled to all the plunder they can take from the Americans.

Santa Anna's Money.—A letter from Jalapa, speaking of the capture of Santa Anna's carriage and money, says, the writer helped to carry the bags of silver to Gen. Scott's quarters. One of the bags burst on setting it down, and the Mexican dollars rolled about the place. The "boys" commenced a regular scramble for them; the sergeant of the guard ordered a charge upon them, but Gen. Scott interfered, and said, "let the boys alone; don't hurt them; they have behaved well to-day, and deserve to be rewarded." The dollars were speedily pocketed, but the bags containing the gold would not burst, notwithstanding they were pierced by many an anxious eye.

Mr. Jefferson's Opinion of War.—"Never was so much false arithmetic employed on any subject as that which has been employed to persuade nations that it is their interest to go to war. Were the money which it has cost to join, at the close of a long war, a little town, a little territory, the right to cut wood here, or catch fish there, expended in improving what they already possess, in making roads, opening rivers, building ports, improving the arts, and finding employment for their idle poor, it would render them much stronger, much wealthier, and much happier. This I hope will be our wisdom."—*Jefferson's Virginia, p. 290.*

Cornered at Last!—The Washington Union denies that the copy of the Pass of Santa Anna, published by us a few weeks since, is a correct copy. It says that Mr. Polk furnished no pass at all, but admits that an order to let Santa Anna into Mexico was issued by Mr. Marcy to the Squadron in the Gulf! So it seems after a year's wriggings and twistings, and every endeavor to creep out of the matter, that Mr. Polk is endeavoring to place that disgraceful and disreputable transaction upon the shoulders of Mr. Marcy! But did not Mr. Marcy act by the authority of the President? However, it makes no difference who issued the Order or Pass, it is now admitted by the Official Organ of the President that Santa Anna was permitted by our Government to pass the Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, return to his own country, place himself at the head of a powerful army, and march against our own citizens and butcher them! A similar diabolical act was never before committed by any country in any age. It has remained for the President of the United States to furnish an enemy, then at war with this country, with a powerful General to lead its forces against his own fellow citizens! What has he not to answer for!

Polk's Pass.—The following is a copy of the PASS which the people of the Union have determined upon, to take effect on and after March 4th, 1847.

"Fellow Countrymen: You are hereby notified NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE of James K. Polk, and suite to Tennessee, as it has been found advisable that he should return thither.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

May 13, 1847.—*North American.*

Fighting for Fun!—Lieut. Jesse Woodruff, of Capt. Cassin's M. Clay's company, says in a letter as published in the Lexington Observer.

"Santa Anna, it is stated, says he is willing to fight regulars and men who fight for glory; but he never wants to fight men again who fight for fun. He says they would shoot his men and then throw up their hats and halloo! He don't understand this."

The Cost of Glory.—From an account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, in the Jalapa Star, we extract the following:

"Capt. Robert's company [A] went into action with 41 officers and men. His position was most exposed, being within the range of grape, canister and round shot of all the works, and the majority of the principal height; of the 41, 24 were left dead and wounded on the field. Every officer except himself was struck, and First Lieut. Ewell was killed. Not an instance, however, of scattering or hesitation was known among his men, and through showers of every kind of shot they moved on and kept position with the coolness and precision of men on drill. Probably in the history of Arms not one instance is recorded where men were kept in order under destruction and carnage so terrible. Those left unhurt were unable to carry off the wounded."

A Visit to the President.—A plain German farmer, from Lehigh county, being in Washington the other day, called upon the President of the U. States. Mr. Polk, learning the occupation of the visitor, asked him how he liked his Tariff of '36, and the high prices it had produced, and if these high prices did not offer good evidence of the real value of the act? "Prices are very good," said the farmer, "it is true," and added, "but you, being a learned man, Mr. President, and I nothing but an ignorant farmer, will you be so kind as to inform me how the Tariff of 1846 produces these high prices?" The President paused, hummed, and finally said, "it is difficult to explain how it is." Now Mr. Polk had the conscience, or rather the want of conscience, wickedly to impose upon the judgment of a plain farmer, who asked him to explain what he asserted to be a fact, but what he must have known to be untrue. We ask what should be the judgment against such a man—and he the President of the U. States—who would impose upon the credulity of an inquiring citizen, and who would even avail himself of one of the Providences of God—the famine in Europe—to bolster up his miserable Tariff of 1846.

The public judgment ought to put its seal of reprobation upon such an act, and yet deception like this is necessary to bolster up a party like that now in power at the Capitol.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

The Life Office Holder.—According to Cist's Cincinnati Advertiser, a neutral paper, Governor Francis R. Shunk has been in office almost uninterruptedly for the last thirty-nine years. Think of it—almost half a century! He commenced office-holding in 1808, and has followed up the trade nearly ever since. A portion of the Democratic party protested strongly against his last nomination—they wanted a new man, but his office holders prevailed, and re-nominated "old Frank." He is now again before the people, and his adherents ask that he should have office three years longer, in order that he may pocket a few more thousands of the people's money. We think the time is past, in this country, when office and its emoluments are to be exclusively enjoyed by one man, and that the people cannot, at this day, support an office beggar like Francis R. Shunk. It has been willed that an honest, upright, intelligent citizen, one who has earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, and who would scorn to truckle for the sake of obtaining power, shall be the next Governor of Pennsylvania—that man is JAMES IRVIN, of Centre county.—*Del. County Rep.*

German Immigration.—The *Algemeine Zeitung* speaks of the emigration passing through Cologne on the 9th of April as follows. We translate from the *Schneiderpost*:

It is indeed delightful to see how the emigration increases. Every day the steamers bring us troops of wanderers, and any one who at evening visits the now thickly peopled quay on the Rhine is always sure to find the same melancholy scenes—mothers seeking to quiet crying children amid the clamor—old people careful about leaving their little all in worm-eaten chests and boxes—men and young fellows consulting where they shall find shelter for the night. It is also striking to see that the successive caravans from the "Upper Country" (Hesse, Baden, and Württemberg) appear to be better and better off, their goods coming in forming larger and heavier wagon-loads. The courage, foresight and cheerfulness of the voyagers seem to be kept up under all circumstances. This morning, though a severe storm was raging over the roofs and whistling among the spars of the ships, a fearful reminder of the dangers of the sea, three hundred emigrants departed in the highest spirits, a band of music leading them on board the ship. Most of them go by way of Antwerp to New York and Milwaukee. A few weeks ago a company of more than twenty emigrants from Nassau passed through our city, consisting solely of educated young men, physicians, attorneys, &c., with the intention of founding a community in America on the basis of common property.

It appears that the dinner lost by Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo, is not the only one he lost with a battle. Sam Houston, at the battle of San Jacinto, captured the Hero and his dinner, and ate it, and coolly invited the dictator to "fall to," and do justice to his own viands.

Dead.—The daughter-in-law of Gen. Harrison, who presided at the White House during the brief period of his Presidency, died at Cincinnati on the 10th inst., in the 53d year of her age.

The Notorious Robber "Thunderbolt" Discovers.—The celebrated English robber, Thunderbolt, who has for a number of years past successfully eluded all search, died a few days since at Brattleboro', Vt., where he had resided as a physician, entirely unsuspected, but much respected. The *Banc Patriot* gives the following account of the discovery of who he really was.

"During his last illness he refused to be undressed, and when near his end, hired two men to bury him in his clothes, just as he died, a contract which was not fulfilled on their part, in consequence of the neighbors, who were desirous of giving his remains a more decent and befitting burial. On removing his clothes, previous to his being laid out, the cause of this eccentric desire of his was manifested—the withered leg and cork heel, the shot marks, and the scar which witnessed a previous attempt at suicide—precisely as laid down in Lightfoot's description of him—marked him as the Thunderbolt who had gained such notoriety in England and this country, as one of the most daring and successful highwaymen that ever graced the annals of crime. On his person were also found a dick and pistol, and among his effects, arms of all descriptions, together with watches, diamonds, jewelry, &c., &c., to an enormous value, packed away in sawdust. He always went dressed in three suits of clothes, to make his figure more portly, and to prevent recognition, and his withered leg was found wound with clothes, to make it appear the size of the other."

The Descendants of Lafayette.—The patriotism of the illustrious friend of Washington is descending undiluted to his successors. His son, GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, who inherits the name of one and the virtues of both his namesakes, has long held and still holds a seat among the Liberal members of the French Chamber of Deputies, and at the last election his eldest son, OSCAR, having scarcely become eligible by arriving at the age of 30, was elected a Deputy to the same Chamber by the District of Meurthe, the same that his grandfather, the General, formerly represented. The contest was an active one, his antagonist and predecessor being a Ministerial candidate, sustained by powerful interests—but veneration for the memory of his grandfather, the gratitude of his old constituents, the opinion of the people, and we may presume the merit of the candidate, have prevailed over all obstacles; and now the son sits by the side of his father, on the same opposition bench, where he sat so long by the side of his father, the old General. In all this there would seem to be, in both representatives and constituents, examples of steadfastness and fidelity not always to be found in the political annals of countries reputed the most republican and free.

Maria Louisa, of Austria, Dead.—Maria Louisa, the grand Duchess of one of the small States of Austrian Italy, and formerly wife of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, died recently. This was the woman for whom Napoleon repudiated his first wife Josephine, from which moment the star of the great Captain's destiny glimmered and grew dim. The simple announcement of the death of Maria Louisa to the house of Austria, unheralded as it is with royal funeral pomp or the noise of Imperial ceremony, and scarcely ruffling the surface of the world's attention, must yet in the bosom of some, call forth a variety of emotions, especially when they remember the connections and extraordinary history of this unfortunate Princess. She was the daughter of a powerful Emperor—the Queen of another still more mighty—and the mother of a King. She was torn from State, and from the society of her consort, by the barbarities of war—exiled, degraded, and at last died in obscurity. From the high roll of distinguished royal personages she has passed away, as one whose last days few sought to honor, and whose character the great mass of the world cares not now to remember. Her only distinction is—she was Napoleon's wife.—*Galaxy.*

A Sign of Improvement.—At the late election for Delegates to a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Illinois, the Whigs put forth their energies and carried some of the counties, where, supposing themselves to be in a hopeless minority, they have heretofore been indifferent about voting. The result is a great and unexpected reduction of the Locofoco majority in the Convention, as compared to what it usually is in the Legislature of the State: so much so that complete returns of the Delegates elect show a Locofoco majority of only twelve in a body composed of one hundred and sixty members, and of this majority several are what are termed "Irregular Democrats." We trust that this result will encourage other lukewarm Whigs there and elsewhere to go and do likewise.—*Nat. Int.*

A letter in the New York Courier says that one of the volunteer companies recently raised in Missouri for service in Mexico, is commanded by an old and respected citizen of St. Louis, about fifty years of age, and worth at least \$100,000, who served in the last war with Great Britain.

The Russian government has recently supplied the Bank of France with about \$10,000,000 in gold, and has furnished the Bank of England with about \$15,000,000 in the same metal. Gold is said to be found in very great abundance in the Ural mountains within a few years, into a bustle.

PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES. The Patent Office Report furnishes the following important information:

Wheat, oats, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, hay and tobacco are raised in every State and Territory in the Union. Barley raised in all except Louisiana, Buckwheat raised in all except Louisiana and Florida. New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin do not raise cotton. The States that do not raise cotton, together with Maryland, Delaware and Indiana, do not raise rice. Every State and Territory except Iowa does not raise silk. Every State except Delaware makes sugar.

New York raises the most barley, viz: 1,802,252 bushels. New York raises the most potatoes, viz: 24,007,553 bushels. New York raises the most hay, viz: 4,595,936 tons. Ohio raises the most wheat, viz: 10,786,705 bushels. Pennsylvania raises the most rye, viz: 8,429,226 bushels. Pennsylvania raises the most buckwheat, viz: 6,405,409 bushels. Tennessee raises the most corn, viz: 67,738,447 bushels. Virginia raises the most flax and hemp, viz: 31,726 lbs. Kentucky raises the most tobacco, viz: 72,322,543 lbs. Georgia raises the most cotton, viz: 148,147,129 lbs. South Carolina raises the most rice, viz: 66,892,129 lbs.

The last Steamboat Explosion.—Mr. Bishop, one of the passengers on the ill-fated steamer the New Hampshire, lately blown up below Little Rock, (Arkansas), describes the explosion as one of the most terrible perhaps ever known. An iron safe was thrown to the distance of some hundred yards, broken to pieces by the concussion, and of three thousand dollars in half eagles which it contained, many were battered and several shattered into its fragments. Thirty or forty sacks of coffee, behind the boilers, were lifted up, thrown upon the shore, and scattered in every direction. The clothes and bedding were found hanging upon trees on the shore, and could be reached only by cutting them down. The boat was divided in two, the hurricane roof and cabin floated off, the hull capsized, and she sunk a total wreck.

Downing, the Sutter.—It is said that Mr. Downing, the sutler of the Pennsylvania Regiment, from Pittsburg, having lost \$2,300, which was stolen from him in Mexico, obtained some information of the rascal, and employed two Mexican guides to aid him in securing the thief. The guides discovered the thief, and then laid violent hands upon the money, after which, in the style of true Mexican perfidy, they turned over Mr. Downing to the authorities as an American spy in the Mexican camp. Mr. D., it is said, was arrested and sent to Mexico.

The house of F. X. Quevillon, of St. Lin, Lower Canada, was burned to the ground on Thursday the 6th inst.—Madame Quevillon and her children, four in number, were burned to death.—The Quebec Minerve says the unfortunate mother had thrown herself in the midst of the flames to save her children, and lost her life through her maternal devotion. The bodies have been found horribly burnt and mutilated, and have been buried together. Mr. Quevillon was absent at the time of the accident, and it is unknown how the fire originated.

An Emigrant Family.—A family of emigrants, of the name of Dolan, consisting of a man, his wife and five children, started from England a few months ago for this country. When the voyage had been almost completed, two of the children died and were thrown overboard; they were soon followed by two more of the children; the mother then sickened and died, and just as the ship—the James H. Shepard—was coming into this port, the father died. One poor orphan only of this once numerous family, reached the shores of this country.—*Boston Traveller.*

Letters have been received in the city of Mexico from California, announcing that on the 1st of April the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth arrived off the port of San Jose, and after demanding the surrender of the town, landed one hundred and fifty "Yankees," who planted there the American flag. The Portsmouth then sailed to take like possession of the ports of San Lucas, La Paz, and Loreto. These are all small posts in the Peninsula of Lower California, two in the extreme south of it, and two on the western side of the Gulf of California. The Mexicans express the belief that it will not be long before the Californians will turn upon their invaders and expel them.—*Picayune.*

Malignant Disease.—Great mortality prevails in the township of East Pike Run, Washington county, Pa. The disease is styled the malignant fever, and its ravages are perhaps more fatal than was the Cholera in the same neighborhood.

The Riot spirit which has so long disgraced Philadelphia, still continues, at intervals, to exhibit itself. Almost daily occurrences take place, and arrests and commitments made. A young lady at Chickopee Falls was last week arrested, tried, and fined three dollars for stealing a comfort from a bed where she boarded, which she converted into a bustle.